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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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THE SHADOW ON THE WALL.

My home a stately dwelling is
With lofty arching doors;
There's carving on the ceiling high,
And velvet on the floors;
A rich and costly building,
Where noiseless servant's wait
And 'neath the escutcheen's gilding
None enter but the great;
But a happier home is near in an humble cottage small,
And I envy its sweet mistress the shadows on her wall.

My pictures are the pride of art,
And drawn by cunning hands;
But the painted figures never move,
Nor change the painted lands;
Before the poorest window,
More gorgeous pageants glide,
Within the lowliest household
More lifelike groups abide;
And I turn from soulless symbols, that crowd my gloomy hall,
To watch the shifting shadows upon the cottage wall.

My stately husband never bends
To kiss me on the lips;
His heart is in his iron safe,
His thoughts are with his ships;
But when the twilight gathers
Adown the dusty street,
The little housewife listens
For sounds of coming feet,
And by the gleaming firelight I see a figure tall,
Bend down to kiss a shadow, a shadow on the wall.

My garden palings, broad and high
Shut in its costly spoils,
And through the ordered paths all day,
The silent gardener toils;
My neighbor's is a grassy plat,
With hardly buttercup,
Where chiidren's dimpled fingers
Pull dandelions up;
Where on the baby's silken head all day the sunbeams fall,
Till evening throws its shadows upon the cottage wall.

My petted lap dog warm and soft,
Nestles upon my knee;
My birds have shut their diamond eyes
That love to look for me;
Lonely I watch my neighbor,
And watching can but weep,
To see her rock her darlings
Upon her breast asleep.
Alas, my doves are gentle, my dog comes at my call,
But there is no childish shadow upon my chamber wall.

My beauty is the talk of fools,
And by the gas light's glare,
In glittering dress and gleaming gems,
I know that I am fair;
But there is something fairer,
Whose charm in loving lies;
And there is something dearer,
The light of happy eyes.
So I return triumphant, queen of the brilliant ball,
To envy the sweet shadow of the housewife on the wall.

My earthly lot is rich and high,
And hers is poor and low;
Yet I would give my heritage
Her deeper joys to know;
For husbands that are lovers
Are rare in all the lands,
And hearts grow fit for heaven,
Moulded by childish hands;
And while I go up lonely before the Judge of all,
A cherub troop will usher in, the shadow on the wall.

Deleterious Effects of Tobacco.

All those whom reason or disgust restrains from plunging into the vortex of popular habits, cannot see without a sigh the eagerness with which some people, and especially the young, acquire the use of Tobacco. Not only chewing, but smoking is carried equally to excess, and ever with disregard of the evil results. Nothing is more injurious to the general health than the excessive use of Tobacco, either in the form of snuff or otherwise. The former, if possible, is the most detestable. In the form of snuff, many of the ladies take an occasional "*dip*" to clean their already pearly white teeth. I have seen many not only "*dip*" occasionally, but keep their mouths continually stained by the use of it until the once rosy hue of their cheeks was converted to a deathly hue, accompanied by a broken constitution and ruined health. On the other hand, every one knows how uncourteous and indecent it appears to see a man "*squirting*" Tobacco juice in every possible direction! What can be more disgusting, or contradictory to all good deportment or behavior, in the external offices and decorums of social life, than to see a Church with its floor and walls perfectly saturated with Tobacco juice, rendering it unfit to be occupied by ladies or well-bred gentlemen? We imagine those who use tobacco, if they have any notion of propriety or decency of conduct, should at least debar themselves of its use, on *some* occasions. It is equally ridiculous and *contra bonos mores* to see a lady, with the shallow excuse of cleaning her teeth, having her mouth stained with the offensive juice, from Aurora's dawn to evening twilight, which is sometimes the case. We would advise all, and especially the ladies, not to stain their lips by such a useless and filthy habit. It will stain the teeth indelibly. The only authenticated facts that we have any right to believe are those established by physicians, as some writers say more than four hundred years before the Christian Era, more than twenty-two hundred years ago.

Tobacco is a native of tropical America, where it was found by the Spaniards on their arrival in this country; it is cultivated in almost all parts of the world, but particularly in the State of Virginia. Thousands of pages have been written by physicians on this subject, and not one has ever decided in favor of its use, (except as medicine) in any way or form.

We consider tobacco one of the greatest enemies of the human family, and, in truth, all life; hence no animal, save man, will touch it. Dr. Dixon, who is a very eminent physician, properly mantains that the use of tobacco in any shape is productive of the most fearful physical results. He attributes in fact most of the distressing maladies we are subject to, as well as the gaunt frame and sallow complexion of too many Americans, to the *Nicotin* or oil of tobacco, infused into the system by the general habit of smoking, snuffing or chewing. "Oil of Tobacco," remarks this able physician, "was the awful agent chosen by Bocarme for poisoning his brother-in-law, because it killed and left no sign whereby to convict him." He adds that "five drops of the oil will kill a dog." We may here add that a distinguished college physician has decided and proved that not less than thirty thousand persons die annually in the United States from the use of this poison, which is infinitely more injurious to those who use it than the most pernicious alcohol. A German physician tells us that half the young men who die from twenty-one to twenty-five years of age are destroyed by the use of Tobacco; and that half the young women who die from eighteen to twenty-five, die from the effects of Tobacco used in the form of snuff. We should be more than equally opposed to snuff, because it effects the lungs more or less. Scholars, orators and soldiers have pursued this habit of snuff-taking till their brains have become seriously injured and diseased, their strength declined, and have sunk prematurely into the grave. A gentleman once asked the celebrated Arbernethy if he thought the moderate use of snuff would injure the brain. "No sir," was Arbernethy's prompt reply, "for no man with a single ounce of brains would ever think of taking snuff." The eminent Dr. Rush, in his manuscript lectures, says: "I once attended a gentleman who had been for some time troubled with a disease that baffled the most skillful physicians to know how to prescribe for him; the disease was accompanied with loss of appetite and considerable emanciation. Observing that he frequently practiced the taking of snuff, to which I attributed his complaints, I advised him to suspend the use of it. This he accordingly did; he soon began to improve very fast, and in a few weeks was restored to perfect health." Just by simply leaving off the use of snuff!

Tobacco possesses the properties of a sedative, an emetic, and sialagogue. In large doses, it acts as a narcotico acid poison producing distressing nauses and retching, faintness great prostration and vascular relaxation, a feeble fluttering pulse coldness, convulsions, and death. Tobacco was never introduced to be taken into the system in any form except as a medicine. One drop of Nicotine in the state of concentrated solution, is sufficient to destroy a dog; and small birds will be killed at the approach of a tube containing Nicotin; as for instance *a filthy pipe stem.*

The experiments of Brodie lead to the inference that the functions of the heart are affected by Tobacco, through the medium of the nervous system; and this opinion is sanctioned by nearly *all of the fraternity.*

A New Version of Arnold's Treason.

In his address to the last graduating class of the Military Academy at West Point, Prof. Coppee told anew, and with interesting details not generally known, the history of Arnold's attempted surrender of the fort at West Point, to the British, in the Revolutionary war, as follows: On the 22d of February, 1780, Gen. Arnold returned from his interview with Major Andre at and near the house of Joshua Hett Smith, to his quarters at Beverly, and then made all the preliminary arrangements for the surrender of this post, but without, as far as known, taking any one into his confidence. On the 24th the British were to come up the river and take West Point. This was well-timed, as Washington was not expected to return from Hartford until the 26th. Most unexpectedly, however, he changed his plans, and returned through Duchess County to Fishkill on the 24th. He stayed that night with the French Embassador, who was there, and in happy ignorance of the snaky treason whose final coil was being wound, he took saddle before the dawn of the 24th, in order to reach General Arnold's headquarters in time to breakfast with the General and Mrs. Arnold, and then to inspect the works at West Point. Some soldiers had gone before with Washington's baggage, to announce his purpose to Arnold; but as he approached Arnold's house, he turned off toward the river. Lafayette, who was riding with him, exclaimed: "General that is the wrong way; you know Mrs. Arnold is waiting for us." Washington replied in a pleasant way, "All the young men are in love with Mrs. Arnold," and he added, "Go and take your breakfast, and tell Mrs. Arnold not to wait for me; that I will be there by and by." So the staff went to Arnold's house and took breakfast, the countenance of the host, cold blooded as was the man, being unable ta conceal his secret trouble and misgivings. While at breakfast, Lieutenant Allen of Arnold's command, came in with a letter. It was from below. He tore it open expecting to read news of the enemy's movements up the river. Horror and astonishment! The tidings were from Major Jameson, that Major Andre was in his hands, a prisoner and a spy. Leaping from his seat, he announced to his guests that an urgent message called for his presence at West Point; and he left as a message, should Gen. Washington arrive before his return, he would return as soon as possible. He then went to his wife's room and sent for her. In a few words he announced the necessity of going at once to the British lines. Leaving her in a swoon on the floor, he rushed out, mounted one of the horses of Washington's cavalcade in waiting at the door, galloped down a steep pathway to Beverly dock, got in his six-oared barge, and ordered the boatmen to pull with a will for Teller's Point, promising them an extra ration in rum and a reward in money; and telling them that he was hurrying that he might transact his business there and return without delay to meet Gen. Washington. As they passed Teller's Point, and neared the Vulture man-of-war, he spread his white handkerchief as a flag of truce, and reached the British ship a traitor in safety, a villain under protection which could not fail. It was a race for life and he won it. Just after Arnold's flight, Washington arrived at Beverly. On being told that Arnold had gone to West Point, he took a hasty breakfast, and hurried over to meet him there. As the boat approached the landing, Washington was surprised to find that there was no salute, and no guard turned out to receive him. Indeed the commanding officer, Colonel Lamb, of the artillery, was leisurely strolling down the path as the barge landed. Confused when he saw the General-in-Chief, he stammered out: "Had I any idea your Excellency was coming, I would have given you a proper reception." "Sir," exclaimed Washington "is not Gen. Arnold here?" "No, sir, he has not been here these two days, and I have not heard from him in that time."—Astonished, and recurring to his old suspicions, Washington inspected the works, and returned about noon to Arnold's house. There Hamilton met him with the proofs of the treason, all the papers taken out of Andre's boots which had by this time arrived. The messenger had arrived just four hours after Arnold's escape. Looking around him, he turned to Knox and Lafayette, and said in a solemn almost heart-broken manner: "Whom can we trust now?"

Scenes at the New York Morgue---Search for the Dead and Missing.

[From the New York Tribune, July 19.]

In a large blue-stone building on the East River, at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, is the Bellevue Hospital. The hospital stands back from the river on a commanding elevation, and from its long piazzas we have a fine view of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and the river. In front of the Hospital are its well-kept grounds, stretching down to the water's edge. It is in this pleasant place where people learn to suffer, and it is where thousands have gone in seach of missing friends.

Attached to the hospital is the Morgue. In it are seven slabs of marble, supported by iron columns resting upon a marble floor. On these slabs of stone the unknown bodies are placed for recognition. Usually the Morgue is comparatively little used, but during the heated term which commenced on the 14th inst., the place has been crowded. Adjoining the Morgue is the dead house, and attached to it is the dead house shed. Those who laugh at warm weather, should pay a visit to its victims at the Morgue. On Wednesday, 23 bodies were sent out for burial, and yesterday 18 were taken away before 3 o'clock. Besides these, 7 bodies were lying in the Morgue, and 22 in the dead house.

The room in which the bodies lie is separated from the main apartment by a glass partition, so that the visitors may visit the dead without interfering with the attendants. The Morgue was crowded yesterday, with men, women and children. Many would gaze for hours, as if only to gratify a morbid curiosity. Mr. O'Brien, of the dead house, says he has slept but little during the past week, for, night and day, the place has been besieged with those anxious to get bodies admitted or removed. The rush has been so great that even the warden was forced to leave the hospital and help the Morgue attendants.

The bodies while lying on the slabs are frequently drenched with carbolic acid, and a constant spray of croton water is kept running upon their breasts. The scene at the dead house yesterday was enough to make the gayest sad. Men with large brawny arms came and went with coffins and dead bodies. In a court between the dead house and the shed red coffins were piled up like cord wood. Here were little coffins for children, in the corner was a blue coffin, while in the shed and dead house, square boxes, cracked coffins, and stretchers were lying in all positions. Every two or three minutes some one wanted to see the keeper who had charge of the dead.

Among others was a spare woman, about 35 years of age. She was in search of her husband. Mr. O'Brien, after listening to her description, went to a coffin and took off the lid. Who ever saw such a sight? What the night before was a human being, was now a bloated mass of corruption. "Oh, my God!" exclaimed the woman, "my husband, Oh, my—" At this juncture another woman inquired for her son. She could not find his body in the Morgue—was he dead or in the hospital? An attendant swore he knew nothing about the living, he could not keep track of the dead. "Go through the wards," said he, "and may be you can find him."

More people came; some wept; others swore. The woman first spoken of, wrung her hands and paced up and down the court in despair. At last she went up to the coffin, and in a pleading voice she said: "Heavens above me, what shall I do?—God of mercy, I want him buried in Calvary." (She was a Catholic, and could not bear the thought of having her husband buried in unconsecrated ground.)—"What is going to become of me? Oh, poor John, poor John, you was at work; why did you die before you bid me good-bye? My husband since last night here you are. My God, to think you have come to this."

Here she took hold of the green and putrid hand of her husband, shook it, and broke into a new paroxysm of grief.

"Oh," she said, "you used to be called the handsomest man in New York. "Ah, now, oh, speak to me only one word, John, one word. My darling, my darling John." The attendants of the dead-house handled the bodies with as little unconcern as they would so many beeves. Yesterday morning the coffins were piled up in the court ten feet high. At noon they were sent off to Ward's Island for interment.

In the dead house shed were a number of bodies so far decomposed that the maggots fairly consumed them. They resembled heaps of moving flaxseed more than human bodies. Some of the dead were packed in ice, but for the most part they were laid out in rough wooden coffins. It is a strange sight from the threshold of the dead house. On one side, death, putrefaction; on the other, were beautful grounds and waving elms.

Another Heavy Bank Robbery in New York---$80,000 Missing.

Another heavy bank robbery has just been developed in New York, by which the Importers' and Traders' Bank is victimized to the tune of $80,000, in bonds and money. The robbery was effected in a most mysterious manner, and as yet no clue to the thief has been obtained by the detectives. It appears that on the third instant the bank was closed at 3 o'clock, and, as usual, the clerks remained behind to close up their accounts for the day. Shortly before 6 o'clock the second teller of the bank, after balancing his accounts, claims that he placed upwards of $100,000 in bonds and money—in the till of the safe. This safe has an inner door with a burglar proof lock, a middle door with two burglar proof locks, and an outer door with a combination lock. After seeing that the money was safely deposited the teller locked the drawer and went off. The clerks appeared to be somewhat behind in their accounts, and the last ones did not leave the building until near ten o'clock that night. The safe was closed and the door locked, the key of each lock being in possession of a different individual, so that it required the presence of these five parties to open the safe. The outer doors of the building were also securely fastened after the departure, and everything appeared secure. Saturday was the fourth of July, and of course the bank was closed as it was also on Sunday, the fifth instant. On Monday morning, 6th inst., the second teller repaired to his desk, as usual, to commence operations for the day. The five persons who held the keys of the safe were called together, and the safe was opened, each man opening the particular lock with the key in his possession. The latter unlocked his drawer, and on opening it was astonished to find that the greater portion of the money and securities had disappeared. On a close examination, it was discovered that upwards of $80,000 had been abstracted. Nothing else in the safe or bank had been disturbed, nor was there the slightest evidence of a forcible entry. Here was a dilemma. The President and Cashier of the bank were of course informed, and at once had a consultation how to recover the stolen funds. The sum was much too large to relinquish without a struggle; but if the police were informed through the ordinary method, the reporters would get hold of the facts and publish them. This was not considered desirable, and in order to keep the matter as quiet as possible, one of Superintendent Kennedy's "reliable" detectives was sent for, pledged to secrecy and the whole affair was explained to him. The astute detective looked around the building, poked his nose into the safe, looked very hard into the faces of all the clerks, and peered impudently at every person who entered the building during his stay there, and finally shook his head and left. Superintendent Kennedy and Captain Young were subsequently placed in possession of the facts, but no clue to the thief could be obtained. They are still at work, but thus far have met with no success.

Serpents in a pile in South America.

In the savannas of Izabuco, in Guiana, I saw the most wonderful, the most terrible spectacle that can be seen—and although it be not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveller ever spoke of it. We were ten on horseback—two of them took the lead, in order to sound the passages, while I preferred to skirt the great forest. One of the blacks who formed the van guard, returned at full gallop, and called to me, "Here sir, come and see serpents in a pile." He pointed to me something elevated in the middle of a savanna or swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my company then said "this is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents which heap themselves on each other; after a violent tempest. I have heard of these but never saw any; let us proceed cautiously, and not go too near." When we were within twenty paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our nearer approach, to which however, none were inclined.

On a sudden, the pyramidal mass became agitated; horrible hissings issuing from it, thousands of serpents rolled spirrally on each other, shot forth ont of the circle their hideous heads, presenting their envenomed darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was the first to draw back, but when I saw this formidable phalanx remained at its post, and appeared [illegible] to defend itself [illegible] faced the enemy on every [illegible] sought to find what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and I concluded that this species of serpent dreaded some colossal enemy, which might be the great serpent of the caynean, and that they reunite themselves after having seen this enemy, in order to attack and resist him in mass.—*Humbolt.*

A WIFE LOCKED UP IN A CROCKERY CRATE.—The *Daily Wisconsin* tells of a Tueton who confined his wife at home by locking her up in a crockery crate, which stood, on end in one corner of the bed room, and which was used as a prison cell. He placed his wife in this with her sowing. Two small chains with padlocks kept the door fastened, and here the poor woman must sit and sew and await the return and pleasure of her lord and master before she could come out. The husband, in palliation of his offense, acknowledged that he did lock his wife up in the crate, but it was done to keep her at home. She had a bad habit of of getting away from home when she could, and when she got away she would drink, and when drunk she made herself disagreeable. He had tried coaxing and threatning but that did no good. He had tried locking her up in a room, but she always managed to get out in some way. Then he tried locking her up in a crockery crate, and that worked to perfection. He thought it was necessary that he should do so. The Judge said he must sympathize with the husband, but fined him $5 and put him under $300 bouds to do so no more.

A quarrel in a negro excursion party, at Savannah, on Tuesday resulted in the dangerous stabbing of four of the excursionists. Another of the party was drowned.

Legislature of North Carolina.

[Compiled from the Standard.]

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 28.

Mr. Cook, on the part of the Committee on Enrollment, reported a resolution instructing the Board of Education to prepare and report a plan and code of laws for the organization, government, &c., of Public Free Schools. Also, joint Senate resolution in relation to printing rules. Whereupon they were duly ratified by the President.

The following notice was given:

By Mr. Brogden, a bill to provide for the funding of the matured interest of the public debt.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting a bill in relation to marriage license, amended, by inserting the words "celebrated or," before the word "solemnized" in third section, and ask concurrence of the Senate.

The Senate concurred in the amendment.

Mr. Brogden on the part of the committee on finance to whom was referred a bill to make Bank bills a set-off, report the bill back to the Senate with a recommendation that it do pass.

Bills with titles as follows were taken up and read 2d time, and disposed of as follows:

A bill providing for the settlement of the estates of the deceased persons. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

A bill regulating the house of labor. Referred to the committee on Agriculture and Mining.

Mr. Osborne remarked that he did not see the necessity of such a law, as it would interfear maturally with the present system of labor, and Congress had passed a law governing its own laborers, as it was not customary, he could not favor it.

Mr. Galloway said that it was very strange that it should not become a law in this State, when every State in the Union had such a law as the ten hour system. It is very strange that the Conservatives on this floor should oppose this bill. I desire to see who is the friend of the working man, and I propose to test that question on this issue.

A bill in relation to usury. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill for the relief of the sheriffs and the people. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution requesting the Representatives of North Carolina in Congress, to exert their influence to secure an appropriation to improve the bar of the Cape Fear River, was adopted and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Engrossed bill authorizing Medical College in the State of North Carolina to dissect dead bodies, passed its second reading.

A resolution requesting certain information from the Public Treasurer, was taken up.

Mr. Blythe amended by offering the following:

"That he report if any money at any time within the past twelve months has been used for any party purpose, if so what amount.

"That he report if the property of the State has been used to advance the interests of any party, if so what property and what party."

The resolution as amended was adopted.

A joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate for a loan of $100,000 for ninety days was taken up.

Mr. Robbins offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary, be instructed to bring forthwith a bill requiring the new Sheriffs of North Carolina to [illegible] immediately to the Treasurer, the moneys collected by the late Sheriffs [illegible] over to them by the [illegible]

House.

Mr. Mains, on the part of the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to extend the Chatham Railroad, reported the bill back as originally introduced, with the following provisions to be added to the first section:

Provided, That the privilege shall not be so construed as to relieve the said Company from constructing their Railroad to the Gulf, in Chatham County.

On motion the bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting engrossed House bill to amend an act entitled "an Act to provide for the qualifications of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina." The bill passed the 1st reading.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill read the 2nd time.

Mr. Love moved to postpone until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend by adding "that the County Treasurer be required to give bonds in the sum of $10,000." The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Love moved to amend by requiring the Treasurer to give bonds in twice the estimated sums which will come into his hands.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill passed its second, third and final reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, July 28, 1868.

By Mr. McCanless, a resolution on suffrage and eligibility to office. Laid over.

By Mr. Stilley, a bill prepared by the Code Commissioners, entitled "an act to empower county commissioners to draw jurors for the superior courts," with certain amendments prepared by the Commissioners.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of putting the bill on its passage.

The bill was passed by sections.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the first section by inserting after "tax" in line 6 the words "on real estate."

Mr. Sinclair said the amendment would place the qualifications of jurors beyond the reach of many of the people of the State, which would not be in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Many good citizens of the State possessed no real estate, and members were bound by their most solemn oaths to guard well the provisions of the Constitution on this subject.

Mr. Davis said the effect of the amendment would be to encourage such citizens to acquire real estate.

Mr. Stevens moved to amend by striking out the words "have paid tax for the preceding year and," so as to read "to select the names of such persons only as are of good moral character."

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, said the amendment of Mr. Davis proceeded from the principles of the old English aristocracy. That aristocracy was passing away. He despised its principles, and hoped they would not be allowed to permeate our laws any more. Merit should be the stepstone of position, and not dirt and rocks.

Mr. Leary read section 22 Bill of Rights "as political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property qualification, they ought not to affect the right to vote and hold office." Mr. L. said as the members held their seats without a property qualification, it would be wrong to require such qualification in a juror. He, however, was willing that a man should be required to pay his poll tax previous to his becoming a juror.

Messrs Yest and Pou favored the section as reported by the commissioners.

Mr. Sinclair said the amendments offered by Messrs Davis and Stevens were the antipodes of each other, and were both to be avoided. He was not in favor of any man voting who did not pay his taxes. If such were to be the case, a few men in the State would have to bear the burdens. The date of suffrage should be subsequent to that of tax-paying.

Mr. Ferebee said the section required that a juror should be of "a good moral character," which was of more moral value than a few acres of land. He was opposed to all amendments, and desired the section to remain as it was.

Mr Stevens then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Argo said that sitting on a jury was not a political privilege, but a duty imposed by the State. Men were sometimes detained for whole weeks as jurors and received therefor the "promises to pay" by their counties, which were of little or no value, and which were often sold at a heavy discount to speculators. Many

citizens were not able to afford their time for such inadequate remuneration. The section read from the bill of rights referred to public offices and not to jurors. There ought to be a property and intellectual qualification for jurors; and the possession of property often implied the owners to be men of character and moral worth. One of the Judges (who was a strong Republican) had expressed to him the opinion that men should not be indiscriminately admitted to the jury box.

Mr. Bowman moved to substitute for the amendments the following proviso to be added at the end of the section: "*Provided*, that all suits where the title for real estate shall be called in question, a freehold of fifty acres of land shall be necessary as a qualification for a juror."

Mr. Brown addressed the House in favor of the substitute. When men were called to sit in judgment as jurors upon cases where real estate was involved, he was in favor of requiring of such a proper qualification. This rule had long been established in England and America, as a safe guard of property.

Messrs. Vest and Morris made remarks in opposition to the substitute.

Mr. Sinclair said the substitute deprived no one of his constitutional rights. It was a well settled principle of Anglo-Saxon law, that "a man should be tried by his peers." He thought that when the interests of real estate were concerned, the juror should be in possession of a freehold.

Mr. Seymour asked if land was more sacred than any other species of property?

Mr. Sinclair replied that he thought it was. He did not, however, favor the policy of putting every man, without regard to intellectual capacity, upon juries; but the amendment allowed the best qualified citizens to be selected and thereby subserve the interests of landed property.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, moved to amend the substitute by inserting "or its equivalent in value," which was accepted.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, favored the substitute as amended, for the reason that competent men should sit on juries; and such men generally manifested their competency by acquiring land or other property.

Mr. Dixon thought the section as it stood had been well considered by the code commissioners, and he should vote against all amendments.

Mr. Hayes asked if men without property were not as well qualified to sit in judgment on landed estate as upon the life of a man?

Mr. Bowman replied that every man felt equally interested in human life. While every man had life, he did not own property. He (Mr. B,) would not restrict the qualification of jurors further than the interests of landed property required.

Mr. Downing said the qualification of a juror ought to be a positive one. The mere possession of 50 acres of land was too indefinite. In some places that much land was worth $1000, and in others not so much. A man should be competent to sit on a jury where $1000 worth of property was at stake, whether that property was in land or in something else.

After some further discussion by Messrs. Leary, Harris of Wake, Rhodes, Pou and Bowman, Mr. Downing moved to insert between "paid" and "tax," the word "any," Lost.

The amendment of Mr Davis was rejected.

Mr. Foster moved to amend by adding after "character" the words "and of sufficient intelligence."

Mr. Sinclair moved that the bill, with the amendments, be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stilley said the substitute involved the principle on which Republicans and Conservatives differed. The Republicans had opposed the bringing of any property qualification into the State.

Mr. Ashworth opposed the motion to refer. The bill was plain, and its reference would not prevent discussion when it came up for consideration.

Mr. Stevens said the question was not a political one. It effected all parts alike. The bill was incomplete, and he favored its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sweet opposed the motion to refer. When the gentleman from Mitchell (Mr. Bowman) saw that his substitute could not be adopted, he then wanted the Judiciary Committee to manufacture something for his benefit. The bill was not a disguised one. It was exactly similar to the old statute, the only difference being that there was no property qualification required. A large proportion of the colored people did not possess a freehold of 50 acres, not the $300 equivalent; consequently if the amendment prevailed, those citizens would be denied the privilege of the jury box in certain cases. He did not like to bring color in the consideration of this bill. The education instilled by the orders of Gen. Sickles and Canby on the subject of jurors ought not to be forgotten. He therefore should favor the section as it stood, save that he wanted "sheriff" substituted for the words "their clerk."

Mr. Sinclair's motion was then put and carried.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

Mr. Smith, on the part of the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred

A resolution directing the committee to report a bill to prohibit the distillation of corn and wheat in this State.

Report the resolution back and ask to be discharged.

Mr. Welker, on the part of the committee to whom was referred,

A bill to regulate capital executions,

Report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Cook, on the part of the committee on enrollment reported the following as correctly enrolled.

Whereupon they were ratified by the President,

An act in relation to marriage licenses,

An act to amend an act to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North Carolina.

An act for the relief of the sheriffs of this State and their sureties.

Bills of the titles as follows were introduced and disposed of as stated.

By Mr. Blythe: A bill to punish conspiracy, sedition and rebellion.

Read first time and referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Blythe, Shoffner and Mason.

By Mr. Brogden: A bill to provide for funding the matured interest of the public debt.

Read first time.

A bill to extend the Chatham Railroad passed its third and final reading.

A resolution asking the Public Treasurer to furnish certain statements was adopted,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Seymour, from the Judiciary committee, reported back the bill appointing Clerks of Supreme Courts to take privy examination of *femme coverts* in the conveyance of real estate, and recommend that it do pass.

Also, a bill to "empower the County Commissioners to draw jurors for the Superior Courts," with amendments.

Mr. Laflin, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back the bill authorizing the Air Line Railroad Company in South Carolina to construct and operate its road in this State, with recommendation that it pass as amended by the Committee.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the bill "to empower County Commissioners to draw jurors for the Superior Courts."

Mr. Bowman withdrew his amendment offered on yesterday.

The bill was read by sections.

The House concurred in the amendment offered by the Judiciary Committee to the first section, which was to add the words "and of sufficient intelligence."

Mr. Stevens moved to insert in the first section before "tax" the words "registers and,"

Mr. Pou said the bill was only temporary in its character, and was not offered as a permanent jury law. It simply provided for jurors for the fall term of the Courts. He hoped it would pass as reported by the Committee.

After some discussion Mr. Stevens withdrew his amendment.

Section 7 was stricken out, as recommended by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Moore moved to add the following proviso to the first section: *Provided*, That no practicing physician or regular minister of the gospel shall serve as regular jurors.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend the proviso by inserting "or keeper of a public grist mill."

Mr. Stevens opposed the amendment. He was a miller and knew that millers preferred that no legislation should be made in their favor.

Mr. Hayes moved to insert in the first section after "select," the words "from the list of legal voters in the county." Lost.

Mr. Estes moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Bowman by inserting the words "or regular licensed pilots," which was accepted.

The section as amended, was adopted, and the bill passed its several readings, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The following is the bill:

AN ACT TO EMPOWER THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO DRAW JURORS FOR THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. The Commissioners for the several counties, at their regular meeting, on the first Monday of September in each year, shall cause their clerk to lay before them the tax returns of the preceding year for their county from which they shall proceed to select the names of such persons only as have paid tax for the preceding year, and are of good moral character: Provided, That no practicing physician, or regular minister of the gospel, or keeper of a public grist mill, or regular licensed pilots, shall serve as regular jurors.

Sec. 2. A list of the names, thus selected shall be made out by the clerk of the Board of Commissioners and shall constitute the jury list.

Sec. 3. If the list so made out does not contain the names of all the inhabitants who are qualified, as provided in section 1, to serve as jurors, the Commissioners shall insert the names of such inhabitants in the jury list.

Sec. 4. At each regular meeting on the first Monday in September in each year, the Commissioners shall carefully examine the jury lists as already made out, compare the same with the tax returns, and dilligently inquire whether any persons qualified to be jurors, as provided in section 1, are omitted; and whether any person not qualified to be jurors as therein provided, have been inserted; and if any have been inserted not possessing the requisite qualifications, they shall strike such names from the jury list; and in order to obtain full information on this subject, the Commissioners may examine on oath any person they think proper.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners shall cause the names on the jury list to be written on as small scrolls of paper of equal size and and put into a box procured for that purpose, which must have two divisions, marked No. 1 and 2, and two locks, the key of one to be kept by the sheriff of the county, the other by the chairman of the Commissioners, and the box by the clerk of the Board.

Sec. 6. At least twenty days before the regular fall and spring terms of the Superior court in each year, the Commissioners shall cause to be drawn from the jury box, out of the partition marked No. 1, by a child not more than ten years of age, thirty-six scrolls; and the persons, whose names are inscribed on said scrolls, shall serve as jurors at the fall and spring terms of the superior court to be held for the county, respectively, ensuing such drawing, and the scrolls so drawn to make the jury, shall be put into the partition marked No. 2.

Sec. 7. If any of the persons drawn to serve as jurors be dead or removed out of the county, the scrolls, with the names of such persons, must be destroyed, and in such cases other jurors shall be drawn in their stead.

Sec. 8. The drawing out of the partition marked No. 1 and putting the scrolls drawn into partition marked No. 2, shall continue until all the scrolls in partition No. 1 are drawn out, when all the scrolls shall be returned into partition No. 1, and drawn out again as herein directed.

Sec. 9. Whenever a special term of the superior court is ordered for the County, the Commissioners, fifteen days before the holding of such special term, shall draw eighteen jurors to attend said court, as herein provided for drawing jurors for the regular terms thereof.

Sec. 10. If the Commissioners, for any cause, fail to draw a jury for any term of the superior court, regular or special, the sheriff of the county and the clerk of the commissioners, in the presence of and assisted by two justices of the peace of the county shall draw such jury in the manner above prescribed.

Sec. 11. The clerk of the Board of Commissioners shall deliver to the sheriff a list of the jurors drawn, within five days after such drawing, with an order to summon the same as directed by law.

Sec. 12. This act shall be in force only until the division of counties into townships shall be completed, when the permanent provisions of the Code shall take effect.

Sec. 13. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act is in force from the date of its passage.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in an engrossed resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan to the State in a sum not exceeding $100,000. Laid over.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules in order to take up House bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money to defray necessary State expenses. Agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 69; nays 12—was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Leary moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the bill by Mr. Morris to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on days of elections.

The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the first section, to the effect that no spirituous liquors (except upon prescription by a physician) shall be sold within five miles of any precinct upon election day.

Mr. Bowman's amendments to the bill inserting the words "or during the holding of Superior Courts," was first considered.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bowman, the bill was postponed until after the disposal of the

SPECIAL ORDER—TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The special order was the bill providing for a State police.

Mr. Gatling moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Estes moved that motion be laid upon the table. Carried.

Mr. Barnett moved to amend section 1 by striking out "Governor" and insert "County Commissioners."

Upon that motion Mr. Estes asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The amendment was rejected. Yeas 32, nays 60.

Mr. Sinclair moved to strike out the words "organize and equip."

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, appealed to the House to vote down the amendment without any discussion.

Mr. Seymour said the intention of the movers of the several amendments was to defeat the bill by mere parliamentary tactics.

Mr. Sinclair said the bill as it stood, instead of promoting the ends of peace, would but serve to provoke resistance.—He would be willing to give a bond of $500,000 that the people of his county would be peaceful and law abiding.

Mr. Hodgin said that a soldier without arms was as weak as a woman. It was necessary in order to make the police force effective, to authorize the Governor to arm and equip them.

Mr. Vest said that his constituents demanded a police force for the purposes of protection. In his county there was the Ku Klux, or some other organization, whose members were banded together for the purposes of resistance. They also had threatened death to Republicans, and were in the habit sometimes of turning horses and stock into the grain fields. The best preventative to peace was the necessary force at hand to suppress all riots and disorders.

Mr. Ingram followed in remarks showing the condition of affairs in the county of Anson. He had been warned by the colored people that his life was not safe. At the last Superior Court in Anson county, there would have been bloodshed in the streets of Wadesboro, had not the Union men backed down in order to keep the peace.—The delegate to the Constitutional Convention had been openly and grossly insulted. He also had been insulted. These insults and threats emanated from boys and young men, whose parents were in perfect sympathy with their action. He hoped the Governor would be empowered to organize and equip the police force.

Mr. Shaver made remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Downing said that Messrs. Sinclair and Shaver were in fortunate localities, but such was not the case with other members. The police would not be called into service in any county except when necessary.

Mr. Ashworth said the bill only provided to pay the police when in actual service. In his county no police was necessary. The Republicans and Union men there would manage the Ku Klux, and suppress any violent or riotous demonstration. He moved the previous question; but, by request, withdrew the motion, when

Mr. Durham moved to lay the bill upon the table and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The House refused to lay upon the table—yeas 38; nays 60.

Mr. Hodnett spoke in severe terms of the bill, and considered it a direct charge against the loyalty of the people of the State. He desired an opportunity to disprove the charge. He and others were prepared to do so, &c., &c., &c.

Pending the discussion of the bill, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

The committee on Propositions and Grievances recommend the bill for the relief of the sheriffs and the people, to pass.

The committee on Corporations recommend the passage of the Salisbury Cemetery bill, with the following amendment: *Provided*, That a suitable part of said grounds shall be reserved for the burial of strangers, and persons not owning individual lots therein, and a separate portion of said grounds shall be set apart for the burial of strangers.

A good deal of time was spent on the bill in relation to the Superintendent of Public Works, and finally postponed to the fourth Monday in November next.

The bill to empower county commissioners to draw jurors for the superior courts was read first time.

A bill in relation to the records of the late county courts passed third reading.

A joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a loan passed.

We see nothing more worth recording in the proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nearly the whole of the session was occupied in discussing the *per diem* and mileage.

Finally, Mr. Laflin offered a substitute, making the *per diem* as follows: For the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, $9; members, $7; clerks, $8; and doorkeepers, $7. Mileage, 20 cents.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, moved to lay the substitute on the table. Not agreed to.

The substitute of Mr. Laflin was then adopted.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.

A great portion of the day was consumed in discussing the *per diem* and mileage.

A bill to prevent the sacrifice of property, under execution, was read the first time.

A number of bills and resolutions were disposed of, but as only the titles or captions are given in the reports published, the majority of our readers would not be much the wiser by their transfer to our columns.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House devoted much of its time today in consideration of the cases of members banned by the Howard Amendment. A resolution was passed that, for the purpose of investigation, the committee be authorized to send for witnesses and papers.

A number of bills, resolutions and reports were laid over.

The bill in relation to the powers and duties of clerks of the Superior Courts passed third and last reading.

Hr. Pou called np his bill regulating the admission of attorneys to practice law.—[This bill allows the Judges of the Superior Courts to grant law licenses after examination of applicants in open court, &c.]

The bill then passed its third and last reading, was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Laflin called up the bill authorizing the Air Line Railroad Company to construct and operate its road within the limits of this State.

After some discussion, the bill then passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1868.

Majority and minority reports on salaries and fees were received from the committee.

The hour of the special order having arrived, the code of civil procedure was taken up and read third time.

Some amendments were made and adopted.

Mr. Osborne, on the part of the joint committee on per diem and mileage, reported as follows:

Per diem of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House,	$10.00
Members,	7.00
Clerks of both Houses,	7.00
Doorkeepers,	6.00

Mileage 20 cents.

On the adoption of this report, the yeas and nays were demanded. The call was sustained.

The report was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Etheridge, Forkner, Galloway, Harrington, Jones, of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Melchor, McLaughlin, Osborne, Rich, Smith, Wynne, and Winstead—22.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Burns, Beeman, Davis, Eaves, Love, Moore, of Yancey, Purdie, Richardson, Sweet, Welker, White and Wilson—13.

The bill to incorporate Salisbury Cemetery Co., as amended passed.

Also a bill to empower the County Commissioners to draw jurors for the Superior Courts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was informed that the Senate concurred in the amendment to the South Carolina Air Line Railroad Company bill.

The resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $100,000 passed second reading.

The Committee on Penal Institutions reported unfavorably on the several resolutions relating to a State Penitentiary.

Considerable time was spent in regard to appropriating money to aid in the publication of a proposed book on North Carolina, by Rev. Henry Hardie, entitled "Land of Liberty and Plenty," without disposing of the subject.

The bill extending the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company passed second and third reading, and was transmitted to the Senate for enrollment.

The House adopted the Senate's report on per diem and mileage.

The bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days was taken up passed second and third readings, ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

SENATE.

MONDAY, August 3.

The following bills prepared by the Code Commissioners were read first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act concerning the fees of the clerks of the Superior Courts, Sheriffs, Registers of Deeds, Solicitors, Coroners, Constables, Justices of the Peace and jurors.

A bill concerning the jurisdiction and powers of the Clerks of the Superior Courts, and proceedings before them as Judges of Probate.

The following messages were received from the House:

A message transmitting a bill appointing Clerks of Superior Courts to take privy examination of *femme coverts*, in the conveyance of real estate, amended by inserting after the words "Superior Court," in first section, the words "or before any justice of the peace."

The Senate concurred as amended.

A bill to prevent the sacrifice of property under execution. Passed.

HOUSE OF RFPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan of $100,000 for necessary State expenses, passed its third reading—yeas 62, nays 10—and the Senate was ordered to be notified of the same.

The bill appointing Clerks of Superior Courts to take privy examination of *femme coverts* in the conveyance of real estate, passed.

Mr. Laflin's amendment, inserting after "Clerks of Superior Courts," the words "or any justice of the peace," was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, then passed its third reading, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The bill to suspend the collection of taxes for the year 1868, was taken up.

The Finance Committee recommended that the bill do not pass, as the committee had drawn up one embracing the objects contemplated.

The bill was disposed of as recommended by the committee.

The bill drawn up by the committee entitled "an act to extend the time for the collection of taxes for the year 1868," was on motion of Mr. Downing, ordered to be printed.

The hour for the special order having arrived (being the consideration of the police bill,) Mr. Ashworth moved that it be postponed until 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

Mr. Estes introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest of the lawful debt of the State, and asked its reference to the Finance Committee.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

Union Republican Mass Meeting.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX, the Union Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held at the Court House in Winston on Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1868.

All men who love the *Union*, and are for peace, law and order, and opposed to a renewal of the horrors of *Secession* and *Rebellion*, are earnestly invited to attend.

Able speakers from a distance will be here.

THE UNION MEN OF FORSYTH COUNTY.
July 28th, 1868.

☞ We would direct attention to several interesting articles, in this issue:

"The Bankrupt Law Amended," extending the time in which persons may avail themselves of the benefits thereof, as heretofore, until JANUARY next.

Provisions of the new Postage Law.

Circular from the rooms of the Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union citizens.

☞ Don't forget the Agricultural Meeting to be held at the court-house on Saturday,—to-morrow.

Come one, come all.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democratic ratification meeting, held in the court-house at Winston, on Saturday last, was pretty well attended, as a general invitation had been extended. A number of persons were present, who have not enlisted under the banner of "Seymour and Blair."

Joshua Boner, Esq., was Chairman, and the meeting was addressed by Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Col. Joseph Mastin.

We were not present, and have not seen the resolutions adopted by the meeting. If we can procure a copy, will publish the resolutions, for the information of our readers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. Patterson & Co..—New Goods just received.

J. N. Blum,—Plantation for sale.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On the 30th inst., the State Department issued to the Russian Minister of the Treasury a check for seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold, which closes the Alaska transaction.

The General Postoffice report for the year ending June 30, shows a deficiency of about four millions, which is chargable to the expensive routes in the far west instead of Southern service.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson and family sailed from Baltimore on Saturday last on his mission to England.

Mrs. Lincoln, who expected to have gone to Europe under Mr. Johnson's protection being too ill to travel, remains behind.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has gone to Europe If his case is brought up in Court, he wil it is said, answer by attorney, or if his presence is necessary, he will be in Richmond within ten days after receiving notice by telegraph.

Joshua Hill and H. V. M. Miller have been elected by the Georgia Legislature to the U. S. Senate from that State, Hill for the long, and Miller for the short term.

Mr. Brown, our Minister to China, sailed on the 4th.

Recent fears of Indian disturbances in the West are quieted.

Hon. Thaddeus Stephens was lying seriously ill in Washington, on the 4th.

Ex-Gov. Cox has again declined the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

To Distillers.

Frequent inquiry is made of us in regard to the special or license tax on distillers.—We learn from the *Old North State* the following:

The Assessor at Salisbury telegraphed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, to conform to the law of 1867 with respect to the special tax on distillers of fruit, and received in answer, "the Special tax on fruit distillers is four hundred dollars."

"THE SALEM RAILROAD."—Under this caption, the Greensboro' *Patriot and Times*, after noticing the proceedings of the first general meeting of the stock-holders of the "North-Western North Carolina Railroad Company," gives the following sketch of the location of the road:

"The general direction of the route is from a point near the line dividing Salem and Winston, along the north bank of Middle Fork by Kernersville, thence through Guilford, not far South of Friendship and New Garden, to a point on the North Carolina Railroad about three miles west of Greensboro at the "Button Factory;" thence along the North Carolina Railroad track to Greensboro. Experimental lines have been noted in several places, varying from the survey actually mapped out, which are subject to the consideration and choice of the Directors. The entire estimate of cost, (according to recollection,) is four hundred and eighteen thousand dollars; for the graiding, or roadbed, alone, about one hundred and forty thousand dollars—much the heaviest proportion of which is for the first four miles East of Salem.

The particulars as to the exact location, and letting of contracts, &c., will soon be ascertained and laid before the reader."

CIRCULAR.

Fellow-Citizens of Forsyth County!

A number of citizens met in the Court-house at Winston, on Saturday evening last, August 1st, for the purpose of forming a "GRANT and COLFAX" club. And I have been directed, as Chairman of the same, to call upon all good and true men to meet at the Court-house, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst, at early candle-light, for the purpose of completing the organization of said club.

It is urged and desired that every friend of GRANT and COLFAX should be present.

A resolution was also passed requesting the formation of similar clubs throughout the county.

T. T. BEST, *Chairman*.

August 11, 1868.

Important Order from the War Department—Reorganization of the Military District.

WASHINGTON, July 28, P. M.

The following order has been issued from the War Department:

"The Commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Districts having officially reported that Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have complied with the reconstruction acts including the act of June 25th, 1868, and that, consequently, so much of the act of March 2nd, 1868, and all acts supplementary thereto, providing for Military Districts subject to the military authority of the United States, as therein provided, have become inoperative in said States, and the Commanding Generals have ceased exercising military powers conferred by said acts:

Therefore, the following changes will be made in the organization and command of the Military Districts and Geographical Departments.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Military Districts having ceased to exist, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida will constitute the Department of the South—Gen. Meade in command, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

2nd. General Gilliam will command the Fourth Military district, comprising Mississippi.

3rd. Gen. Reynolds will command the Fifth Military District, comprising Texas, with Headquarters at Austin.

4th. Louisiana and Arkansas will constitute the Department of Louisiana—Gen. Rousseau commanding, with headquarters at New Orleans. Gen. Buchanan will continue in command, until relieved by Gen. Rousseau.

5th. General George Croake relieves Gen. Rousseau in the Department of Columbia.

6th. General Canby is re-assigned to command at the department of Washington.

The Bankrupt Law Amended.

"The fifty per cent clause" of the Bankrupt Law, as it is called, was so amended by a bill passed in the Senate on Saturday night as to allow all persons who apply before the 1st day of January 1869, to have the benefit of the bankrupt law whether they pay fifty per cent of their debts or not.

The bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-third section of said act shall not apply to the cases of proceedings in bankruptcy commenced prior to the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the time during which the operation of the provisions of said clause is postponed shall be extended until said first day January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. And said clause is hereby so amended as to read as follows: In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the first day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-nine no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per cent. of the claims proved against the estate upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said act be further amended as follows: The phrase 'presented or defended,' in the fourteenth section of said act shall read, 'prosecuted or defended;' the phrase non-resident debtors,' in line five section twenty-[illegible] as printed in the Statutes at Large, shall read 'non-resident creditors;' that the word 'or' in next to the last line of the thirty-ninth section of the act shall read 'and;' that the phrase 'section thirteen,' in the forty-second section of said act, shall read 'section eleven;' and the phrase 'or spends any part thereof in gaming,' in the forty-fourth section of said act, shall read, 'or shall spend any part thereof in gaming;' and the words 'with the senior register, or,' and the phrase 'to be delivered to the register,' in the forty-seventh section of the said act to be stricken out.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That registers in bankruptcy shall have power to administer oaths in all cases, and in relation to all matters in which oaths may be administered by commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and such commissioners may take proof of debts in bankruptcy in all cases, subject to the revision of such proofs by the register and by the court, according to the provisions of said act."

TO CLEAR A HOUSE OF VERMIN.—"Burleigh," of the Boston *Journal* says: "I tell you, ladies a secret that may be worth knowing—a new remedy to clean a house of roaches and vermin has been found. So complete is the remedy that men offer to rid premises of all those pestilential nuisances by contract. The article is sold under the name of French green and other high sounding names, and at quite a high price. But the article, in plain English, is common green paint in powder. Six cents worth used about any house will clear the kitchens and its surroundings. These pests infest many houses, *ad nauseaum*, and we believe the ladies will thank us for suggesting so cheap an eradicator."

The New Postoffice Law.

The postoffice law passed by Congress last week introduces some new and important changes in the mode of conducting the business of the department. It provides for the return of all letters on which the name of the sender is endorsed if not called for within thirty days; reduces the fees on money orders; doubles the compensation of postmasters for the payment of money orders; allows weekly newspapers sent to regular subscribers in the county where published to be delivered free of postage from the postoffice nearest the place of publication; authorizes the issue of duplicate money orders for such as have been lost; makes it felony to counterfeit money orders; authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint a route agent, with a salary of $2,000, on the line from San Francisco to Japan, and another with the same salary on the line from San Franbisco to Honolulu; directs him to establish at a resonable compensation a general postal agency at Shanghae, China, with branch agencies at other ports in said country; gives him power to create in his own department a foreign mail service bureau, at a yearly expense of $8,000; gives him another chief of division at a salary of $2,500; makes it felony of high character to use postage stamps a second time knowingly; declares that it shall be unlawful to deposit in the postoffice any letters or circulars concerning lotteries or gift enterprises of any kind on any pretext whatever; establishes a blank agency in the Postoffice Department at an expense of $5,000 annually, and abolishes all other blank agencies; empowers the Postmaster General to negotiate and conclude an international money order arrangement; provides that the sureties on bonds of defaulting postmasters shall not be liable unless the government institntes a suit within three years after the final settlement of accounts; allows certified copies of postmaster's returns to be used as evidence in courts on criminal prosecutions; authorizes the Postmaster General to prescribe a uniform, for letter carriers, and makes it a misdemeanor for any one else to wear the same.

A PRODUCTIVE COUNTRY.—The Norfolk Journal says that a gentleman in Southhampton county Virginia, sold $10,000 worth of strawberries off of ten acres of land last season, and that two gentlemen who jointly conducted a small truck-farm, five miles from Norfolk, cleared twenty-five thousand dollars by the sale of berries and vegetables. The Journal adds:

"These statements are true, and we could give many more such if we had time to go round and ask the truckers in this neighborhood. There is no country in America, the cultivation of which produced such a wonderful return, as this about Norfolk. Its climate, soil and nearness to the great cities are such that it has no equal for truck-farming on this continent."

Rooms of the Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union Citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1868.

In pursuance of a series of resolutions passed by the House of Representatives; July 10, 1867, the undersigned were appointed a committee to investigate the "Treatment of Prisoners of War, and Union Citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the late rebellion."

All persons in possession of important information upon either of these subjects are earnestly requested to address the Committee, as directed below, stating:

First. The name, age, and post-office address of the writer.

Second. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

Third. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldier or citizen, giving, as far as possible, names, places, and dates, with names of Confederate officers in charge.

Correspondents from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and the States and Territories lying west of the Rocky Mountains, will please address

JOHN P. C. SHANKS, M. C.
Washington, D. C.

Correspondents from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and the territories east of the Rocky Mountains, will address

WILLIAM A. PILE, M. C.
St Louis, Mo.

Correspondents from Illinois, Indiana Wisconsin and Minnesota will address

ABNER C. HARDING, M. C.
Monmouth, Ill.

Correspondents from the New England States will address

AARON F. STEVENS, M. C.
Nashua, N. H.

Correspondents from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee will address

WILLIAM MUNGEN, M. C.
Findlay, Ohio.

Communications addressed to the members of the Committee will be free of postage.

It is the intention of the Committee to collect all facts necessary to make a thorough official history of this subject.

The various newspapers throughout the country are requested to give this Circular a gratuitous insertion, together with such notice as they may deem proper.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
WILLIAM A. PILE,
ABNER C. HARDING,
AARON. F. STEVENS,
WILLIAM MUNGEN,
Committee.

JOHN D. LARRABEE,
Clerk.

NEWS ITEMS.

There is one house in the seventn ward of Boston which contains twenty-nine families.

Thirty life insurance companies in New York have in force two hundred and six thousand nine hundred and sixty-six policies, insuring the immense aggregate of six hundred and twelve millions seven hundred and twenty one thousand four hundred and thirty one dollars.

The military consumption of cartridges in France, in time of peace, is seventy-five millions annually, incurring an expense of about one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The Crown prince of Prussia has an income of somewhat over a million of dollars, and as he has an economical wife he manages to live decently and lay up some $200,000 a year.

The heirs of Albert Sydney Johnson have recovered thirty leagues of land in Harrison county.

One of the best farmers in Kansas is the Governor. His wheat crop amounts to ten thousand bushels.

There are at present seventeen lines of steamers (making 1,322 voyages per annum) between England and America.

It is said that the earnings of the Western railroads continue to be largely in excess of last year, and with at least twenty per cent. larger crops to be moved this year, their prospects for dividends are very encouraging.

A train on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central railroad recently ran 188 miles in 4 hours and 12 minutes, which is equivalent to 45 miles per hour. This is the fastest time ever made on a Western road.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S POSITION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger thus writes on Thursday:

The most interesting political rumor of the day is that Mr Seward, who passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Auburn, gave his friends to understand that he was about to break ground in favour of Gen. Grant. A brief editorial in one of the Republican morning papers has a hint to the same effect; but the Secretary, in conversation on the subject, I am assured, was much more outspoken than the hint would seem to imply.

The Democratic politicians are not a little perplexed by this movement. They say they cannot understand how the Secretary can take such a position, and yet occupy a place in the Cabinet of President Johnson.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on Saturday, Dr. R. B. Ellis was chosen Steward, and Mr. John R. Caswell watchman.

The fires in the Canada woods this season have deatroyed $4,000,000 worth of lumber.

The King of the Sandwich Islands receives $45,000 salary.

The total receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 111,089 bushels.

Fish in Rock river, Wisconsin, have been sunstruck by millions.

COMMUNICATION.

Brother Republicans of Forsyth, wake up to a sense of your impending danger!---Keep one eye on the past, and guard well the future with the other.

Our political adversary has fully organized in this county, and is actively engaged in distributing throughout the county all kinds of Northern *Copperhead* papers, containing the most vile and wilful misrepresentations that an evil and wicked ingenuity can possibly devise. But their object has been fully anticipated, and will be timely met and exposed. Let me caution you, friends, to regard them as nothing but wolves in sheep's clothing.

And in addition to this, I am told that they are busily engaged in forming their "*Ku Klux Klans*" throughout the cuonty, with a view of intimidating and keeping Union men from the polls at the approaching election. Already they have visited some of our brother Republicans, at late hours of the night, when all honest and respectable men were at home, in bed, and informed them that, if they continued to vote the Radical ticket, they would be hung; and that similar visits had been paid the freedmen with like threats.

The newspapers inform us that this clan have hung and taken the lives of quite a number of Union men in various parts of the country. But let them dare to put their treasonable hands upon any Union man in this county, with a view of performing that diabolical act, verily, verily I say unto you, that it were better for those men or set of men, that they had never been born.

Let me caution you my *rebel* friends,—for you are all bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, that your days of shooting down Union men in this county, without giving them one hour's notice to meet their God, were numbered and passed away when your tyrannical Confederacy went up, and we declare to you, to-day, that we are willing to forgive, but we cannot forget.

Catch those night scouts when you will, which I know you will,—and my word for it, you will find you have bagged an irresponsible nothing, in the shape of a human being.

When they visit you of nights, nerve yourselves, and stand up straight in your shoes, stroke your hair back, look up at the moon and stars, and swear by the eternal, that you are a Republican and an American citizen, and that all the disgraceful combinations of the Democratic party, known by such names as *Secesh Democrats*, Copperheads, Conservatives, Whiskyrings, and Ku Klux Klans, can never scare you out of that right to vote, which was purchased by and vouched safe to you by the blood of your fathers!—No, never, as long as the stars and stripes are headed by GRANT & COLFAX.

Indeed, you can inform these disturbers of the country, that in ninety days more their political race will be run; for Grant will be certain to defeat them in November next, as he did their military leader in April, 1865.

REPUBLICAN.

ALASKA PAID FOR.—The draft for $7,200,000 in coin—the purchase money of Alaska—was this morning signed at the Treasury Department, and delivered to Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister. The draft was made payable at the Treasury Department, according to the terms of the treaty, and at the request of Baron Stoeckl was transferred to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, where the money will be paid. The following is the receipt of Baron Stoeckl.

"The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, does hereby acknowledge to have received at the Treasury Department in Washington, seven millions two hundred thousand dollars ($7,200,000) in coin, being the full amount due from the United States to Russia, in consideration of the cession of certain territory described in the treaty entered into by the Emperor of all the Russias and the President of the United States on the 30th day of March 1867.

STOECKL.

"WASHINGTON, August 1st, 1868."

DIED:

In Greensboro', on Wednesday the 9th inst., Mrs. ELIZA MOREHEAD, consort of the late Gov. Morehead.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at the residence of her brother, T. B. F. Hayworth, near Springfield, N. C., July 25th, 1868, CATHARINE ANN, wife of William Nading, of Davidson County, aged 41 years, 4 months and 18 days.

She had been in delicate health for three years past, was taken seriously ill about the 1st of March last, and was confined to her bed.—She was removed on the 6th of May, to the Hilton Springs, where for a time, she seemed to improve, but was soon taken more severely, and being unable to bear the journey to her home, she was, after a stay of eleven weeks at the Springs, removed to her brother's, about six miles distant, where she died.

Her last illness (consumption) of about five months duration, was often accompanied with much physical suffering. To enable her to bear this with patience and resignation, she often sought divine aid from that source of power which she had learned to put her trust in, and often asked the prayers of those around her that she might be strengthened to endure unto the end. To her death did not appear as a curtain closing with darkness a life in this vale of tears, but as one rising aud disclosing the glories of an eternal and angelic existence, on which she was ready to enter with her lamp trimmed and burning. She realized that for her to die was gain.

"May we not think of thee as wearing
That starlike crown of light, and bearing
Amid heaven's white and blissful band
The fadeless palm-branch in thy hand,
And joining with a seraph's tongue
In that new song the elders sung,
Ascribing to the blessed Giver,
Thanksgiving, love and praise forever."

She was resigned to leave her loving husband and her young son, aged five years, that she might be with him her soul loved, trusting doubtless to meet them in the brighter land.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S,

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C, Aug. 7, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 00 cts.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, $1 50
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 to 15
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 8
" " " quarters 4 to 5
" *Blackberries*, 9 a 10
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16¾ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 50 to per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16¾; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 50 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 4lb6.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

THE MARKETS.—In BALTIMORE, August 4, Cotton firm at 30. Flour active and corn dull.

NEW YORK, August 3, cotton 30. Gold excited and very active, closing at 46⅝ to 46¼. Southern bonds generally firm.

PRICES OF N. C. BANK NOTES IN RALEIGH.

Bank of North Carolina	60
" Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	30
" Lexington	15
" Graham.....(new)	24
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesboro	26
" Thomasville	20
" Wilmington	30
" Commerce	16
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	3
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planters' Bank	50
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	27
Commercial Bank Wilmington	29
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good DWELLING, BARN, STABLES, and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard, &c, J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

NOTICE

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county their taxes for the year 1868:

At Sides',	Monday	Aug. 10
" Bethania,	Tuesday	" 11
" Old Town,	Wedn'sday	" 12
" Pfaff Town,	Thursday,	" 13
" Blackburn' School-House,	Friday,	" 14
" Stafford's,	Saturday	" 15
" M. Steward's,	Monday,	" 17
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	" 18
" Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Wedn'sday	" 19
" Wm. A. Lowrie's,	Thursday,	" 20
" Joseph Wagoner's,	Friday	" 21
" Winston,	Saturday	" 22
" Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Monday,	24

When it is expected the people will be prompt in attending and paying their taxes, as I must have all the taxes immediately.

The State and County Taxes for the year 1868 are 45 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

Having received the Tax Book from the Clerk, for the year 1868, I hold it ready for inspection. Any person knowing of property not listed is requested to inform me.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

July 10, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETA- SICILIAN HAIR RENEW-ER,** and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Postoffice Building.

[illegible] 1868. 25-

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.
They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always done.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

ATTRACTIONS AT J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

FRESH DRUGS!

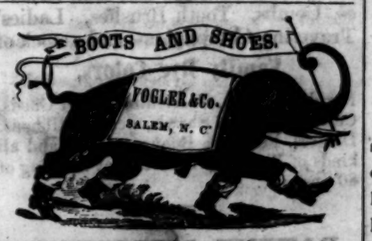
JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.



VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE WHEN THE BELL RINGS!!!

A FRESH OPENING OF SUMMER GOODS.

PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different prices,

De Laines, Printed Muslins,
Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Nansook,
Challies, Brilliants, &c.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Dress Trimmings,
Gloves and Hosiery.

HATS AND SHOES.

Fur Hats,
Cassimere Hats,
Wool and Straw Hats.

Ladies' Leather Shoes,
Gaiters, Misses' Shoes. Childrens' Shoes,

DRUGS,

of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

HARDWARE,

of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c. Carriage Springs and Axles.

Queens and Glassware,

a full assortment

SUGARS, different kinds.

COFFEES,

A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

Molasses,
Tanner's and Coal Oil,
Sole Leather, Salt,
Iron, Nails.

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

STOCK OF GOODS.

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Sheeting, Fries' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

☞ We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

Bacon, Flour and Meal.

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of Barter—for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Our wagon-yard, which has proved such a convenience to our customers, is still open for their use, and an additional room has been prepared to accomodate families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

AGRICULTURAL.

Facts for the Farmers and Gardeners.

English farmers believe that "hilling up" potatoes reduces their yield one-fourth. They do not ripen as well.

Soft soap suds will be found valuable for gardens and yards of sandy soil—and almost any other for all that. Suds from bar soap are less valuable.

Currants to do their best, must be freely pruned and heavily mulched.

Beans are a most nutritious food for man or beast. For men and hogs they should be cooked, for sheep raw.

Many women are becoming bee keepers and make money at it. They are not the kind, however, that squeal at the sight of spiders.

Sheep kept with cows are not so apt to be killed by dogs as when alone. The cows fight for them.

Potatoes can be grown much earlier by sprouting them in a warm bed, before planting. Place them on a layer of manure, and cover them with sand. Transplant the middle of May.

It is said that the last cup of milk drawn from the cow—'the strippings'—contain sixteen times as much cream as the first cup. We will not vouch for the exact figures, but the true ones are large.

It is just as easy to raise a bushel of good apples as a bushel of poor ones. What is a dollar or two to preliminary expenses in getting out trees?

The Department of Agriculture says that ten million bushels of wheat are wasted in this country annually by bad sowing—too deep, too shallow, too thick, too thin, too uneven.

Clean out the cellars about this time, and give them a thorough airing. It is about as safe to live over a gunpowder magazine as the filthy and poisonous odor of some cellars. But such stuff does not poison your land—use it there.

Profitable Sheep Husbandry.

A correspondent of the Ohio *Farmer* says that Messrs. J. & E. W. Bingham from their farm of 240 acres, (35 of which is woodland, and 40 under the plow,) have sold wool and sheep the past year to the amount of $1,200, and still retain their former number, 350, and these much improved in quality. They have also four horses and ten head of cattle on the farm. The sheep were originally from the Dickson and Wells stock, but improved of late years by a cross with a pure-bred Spanish buck. Sheep husbandry as carried out on this farm for the last twenty-five years, has always proved profitable, and adds yearly to the fertility and productiveness of its soil.

There is no good reason why a farm of 240 acres in the South may not keep ten head of neat stock, four horses, and yield besides, twelve hundred dollars worth of wool and sheep a year, as is done in Ohio, and at the same time steadily improve both the soil and the flock. The greatest difficulty that the business of wool-growing has to encounter in this region, is the depredations of sheep-killing dogs. If Southern Legislatures would impose a tax on the canine species in each county or district barely sufficient to meet the actual losses that should be sustained from any vicious dogs, this perfectly just indemnity would induce thousands to embark at once with capital and energy in sheep-husbandry, in the Southern States. The effect of a moderate dog tax would also soon be to rid the country of all useless curs, hounds, mongrels and dogs of low breeding, and thus hapily improve the race by paying more attention to propogation and character. So soon as no sheep were killed by dogs, the tax in the country might cease, keeping a small fund in the treasury to meet contingencies. This plan has worked well where it has been tried.

Molasses! Molasses!!

NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "ALASKA," direct from Cardenas,

220 HOGSHEADS
30 TIERCES,
40 BARRELS,
} Sweet Cuba Molasses, In prime New Packag's

Selected especially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY, & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 2w

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER FOR BOXES, &c.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.
This valuable book just received
at BLUM'S.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality,
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!
A few copies for sale at.....BLUM'S

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
Fancy Articles,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

SPRING LIST
OF
SCHOOL BOOKS
AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas; First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
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